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## House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D. offered the following prayer:

*I Corinthians 3: 9: For we are laborers together with God.*

Most merciful and gracious God, who hast created us in Thine own image and with a capacity to be like Thee in spirit, may we be faithful and worthy stewards of Thy manifold blessings.

Show us how we may enter more helpfully and sympathetically into the thoughts and feelings of our fellow men who are finding the struggle of life so difficult.

Grant that we may stand in the noble succession and the sublime tradition of all who, in every generation, have given themselves so sincerely and sacrificially for the blessedness and welfare of all mankind.

May the principles of righteousness and justice, of reverence and love for God and man, be enthroned in our minds and hearts and may the social order for which we are laboring conform completely to the ideals of the Prince of Peace.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4487. An act to amend the act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides; and

H.R. 8070. An act for the establishment of a Public Land Law Review Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to the administration of the public lands of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the com-

mittee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10809) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate concurs in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 18, 26, 52, and 58 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 27) entitled "An act to provide for establishment of the Canyonlands National Park in the State of Utah, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1123) entitled "An act to provide for the construction of the Lower Teton division of the Teton Basin Federal reclamation project, Idaho, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 646) entitled "An act to prohibit the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in any residential area in the District of Columbia," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Morse, and Mr. Beall to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

### HEARINGS BY COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON ILLEGAL TRAVEL TO CUBA

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities I

wish to make a statement to the House regarding the incident which occurred on yesterday afternoon during the subcommittee hearings on illegal travel to Cuba.

The essential and deplorable fact regarding this incident is that a witness under lawful subpoena of this committee, already under oath, on the witness stand, and actually testifying before the committee, was assaulted by a spectator at the public hearings.

In my judgment, neither the disreputable affiliations of the witness or of his attacker, nor the low opinion which I, and my colleagues on the subcommittee, hold regarding either man or his associations, has any bearing on the gravity of the offense committed by the attacker.

In my judgment, this incident was a brazen and intolerable affront to the committee and to the Congress of the United States.

In my judgment, this act constituted contempt of Congress of a character and degree second only in gravity to a possible physical attack upon a member of the committee.

I am today writing the Parliamentarian of the House requesting a ruling as to whether the person, Lon L. Dunaway, may not properly be cited by the House for contempt.

If the ruling of the Parliamentarian confirms my judgment that this person, Dunaway, is subject to such proceedings, I shall urge the full Committee on Un-American Activities to act forthwith to recommend such proceedings to the House of Representatives.

Whether or not such proceedings are ruled to be in order, I also direct the attention of the House to legislation first introduced in the House on May 24, 1960, in the 86th Congress as H.R. 12366, providing that misbehavior in the presence of, or so near as to obstruct the business of, either House of Congress or a committee thereof, shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable in the manner now prescribed for the refusal of a witness to answer any question pertinent to the matter under inquiry.

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Also, I shall introduce in the House a revised version of the bill H.R. 12366—86th Congress—providing added penalties for any attack on a witness under subpoena of this or any other committee.

I wish to offer one further observation. This person, Dunaway, has been identified by police authorities as a member of the George Lincoln Rockwell American Nazi Party.

I remind the committee and the House, however, that misbehavior in the presence of the committee and systematic and well planned attempts to disrupt the proceedings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and subcommittees thereof have long been indulged by members of the Communist Party U.S.A., the Progressive Labor group, and other Communist and left-wing sympathizers.

Having sown the whirlwind in San Francisco in May 1960, an identified member of one of these Communist groups yesterday reaped the wind.

The fact that the witness, Morton B. Slater, escaped more serious injury is due solely to the prompt and effective intervention of Capitol and Metropolitan Police and other security officers assigned to this hearing.

These are the same police authorities who are repeatedly accused by Communists and their sympathizers of brutality and other abuses.

I take this occasion to commend the Capitol and Metropolitan Police and other security officers for their action.

I suggest that it will come with particularly bad grace for any Communist or Communist sympathizer witnesses to repeat the disparaging remarks regarding law officers which were made before the committee by another witness yesterday.

I again remind the committee and the House, however, that the crucial issue raised by yesterday's incident is the obligation of the House to support the Committee on Un-American Activities and all other committees of the House in the performance of their duties mandated by the House, to provide the fullest possible protection for witnesses under subpoena of the committee and to provide proper penalties for lawless persons, regardless of their affiliations, who interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, the proceedings of such a committee.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to concur in the remarks by my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN]. The time has come for this House to give leadership in our Nation in the matter of upholding the spirit and letter of the law. Surely if this House does not demand, under proper penalty, respect for the duly-elected representatives of the people in free elections and for the properly constituted committees thereof, law and order will break down all the way down to the remotest crossroads in our Nation.

I commend the gentleman from Michigan for his remarks and his efforts. I assure him he will have my fullest support.

## MEDICARE

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a package which contains 14,644 signatures of individuals living in my congressional district or in the immediate neighborhood in support of medicare. I will submit it in proper form as a petition or memorial to the House.

I do this because it has now become obvious that this House in approximately 2 or 3 weeks will have under consideration whether or not it has the means to get a vote on medicare. I hope that the flexibility of the rules of this House in one form or another will allow such a vote, and I am confident of the result of such a vote. But as we go back home to our districts during this coming week, I think it would be well for all of us to consult with our constituents to see whether or not there is not overwhelming support for the enactment of a medicare measure under the social security system of our country.

## WEATHER SATELLITES

(Mr. KARTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give a report on the latest U.S. space program success to better keep my colleagues in the House informed.

On August 28 at 3:57 a.m. NASA's weather satellite—Nimbus—roared into orbit. While not achieving its precise predetermined orbit, Nimbus has accomplished another world space first and is operating almost beyond expectation. Nimbus is giving us complete photographs of the earth for the first global coverage in history.

In addition to that, once each 24-hour period Nimbus photographs the earth in infrared. This, too, is a world space first and gives us virtual global coverage at night, or two coverages during each 24-hour period.

With the dual capability of both day and night continuous coverage, the need for an additional satellite, and therefore additional millions of dollars of cost, is eliminated. The reason infrared is important for nighttime coverage is obvious. First of all, temperatures and therefore clouds and cloud cover change substantially from day to night. It is extremely important that these changes be identified and cataloged. It goes without saying that the importance of Nimbus to the military, surrounding this aspect of global coverage, could be substantial.

Commercial and civilian aircraft nighttime operations from a safety standpoint are also greatly enhanced. Eventually this Nimbus information may be transmitted in real time to aircraft, allowing the aircraft every opportunity to avoid dangerous pressure areas for greater safety.

Finally, of course, Nimbus is important because it, for the first time, gives us the kind of pictures necessary, that if coupled with present day technology, advances the state of the art in weather reporting many, many times. Since the unpredictability of weather has caused millions of dollars of loss to agricultural crop production as well as loss of human lives, this could well be considered one of the great steps forward made by our Government in the space age.

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out that 1964 has been a year of near phenomenal success for our unmanned space flight programs. At least nine major triumphant successes have been achieved to date, with more in the offing for the remainder of the year. If we count the programs of minor success as well as those which we can describe as major breakthroughs, and therefore major successes, I think the total this year already comes to 15 or 16, out of a possible 18 or 19. Indeed this has been an outstandingly successful year, and I take this opportunity to congratulate NASA's Office of Space Sciences and Applications, the various NASA teams working on the projects involved, and U.S. industry, including the prime and subcontractor teams. They have done a good job and they are to be commended.

## SELDEN'S STATESMANSHIP APPLAUDED

(Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, many in this Chamber are aware that the State of Alabama lost a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives as a result of the 1960 census. Since the Alabama Legislature was unable to agree on redistricting legislation, it had been necessary for the eight incumbent members from Alabama to run for reelection on a statewide basis. This not only involved great physical and financial strain on the part of the candidates themselves but resulted in confused and unsatisfactory representation for the people of my State.

The failure to redistrict was not due to lack of effort by the State legislature, however. In the 1961 session a bill was passed by both the House and the Senate, but it was vetoed by the Governor. In the 1963 session of the legislature a bill received overwhelming House approval, but it was killed by a last-minute Senate filibuster.

Governor Wallace, realizing the difficulties and disadvantages of at-large representation, called the legislature into session on August 4 to try again to redistrict Alabama. At the request of Governor Wallace and a number of legislators from our respective districts, the incumbent Members of Congress from Alabama notified the Governor that we had no objections to the provisions of a measure generally referred to as the Eddins bill.